FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 146 *30 July 1985*

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Pact Envoys Meet Shevardnadze, Others in Finland BB 1
Bulgaria's Ivanov [BTA] BB 1
CSSR's Chnoupek [Prague] BB 1
GDR's Fischer [ADN] BB 2
Hungary's Varkonyi [Budapest] BB 2
PPR's Olszowski [Warsaw] BB 2
Romania's Andrei [AGERPRES] BB 3
GDR Foreign Minister Issues Statement to Press [ADN] BB 3
Poland's Olszowski Approves CSCE Draft Document [Helsinki] BB 3

BULGARIA

Report on Zhivkov-Papandreou Press Conference C 1
[Gotev in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 25 Jul]
Zhivkov Sends Greetings to Moscow Youth Festival C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 28 Jul]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Message to Moscow World Youth Festival E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27-28 Jul]
Danish Environmental Official Meets With Leaders E 1
Received by Stoph E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Jul]
Environmental Cooperation Pact E 2
Krolikowski Assures Nicaraguan of Support E 2
Ethiopian Party Delegation Received by Herrmann E 3

POLAND

Commentaries on USSR Nuclear Test Moratorium G 1
Contrasted With U.S. Policy G 1
Decision of 'Great Importance' G 1
Significance for Helsinki Noted G 2
Solidarity 'Clandestine Branch' Threatens Strike [AFP] G 3
Jaruzelski Addresses Self-Management Leaders G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Jul]
Jaruzelski Hails Youth Attending Moscow Festival G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Jul]
1985 Government Work, Future Plans Reported G 6
Over 6,500 Arrested for 'Profiteering' in 1985 G 7
Court Affirms Sentence for Strike Organizer [AFP] G 7
Man Sentenced for Illegal Leaflet Distribution G 7
Koszalin Limits Sale of Fuel for Heating Season G 7
Walbrzych Commission on Transportation Abuses G 8
Jelenia Gora Committee on Party Organization G 8
Briefs: New Ambassadors Appointed; Finnish Mixed G 8
Commission Meets

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY Presidium Adopts Stands To Ensure Unity	I 1
Dizdarevic Departs for Helsinki CSCE Conference	I 1
Presidency on Importance of Helsinki Final Act	I 1
Minic Views Expectations, Realities of CSCE	I 2
Markovic Views Multiple Candidates Issue [POLITIKA 22 Jul]	I 5
Vlajkovic Addresses Army Academy Graduates	I 6
Iraqi Foreign Minister Concludes Visit 26 July	I 9

PACT ENVOYS MEET SHEVARDNADZE, OTHERS IN FINLAND

Bulgaria's Ivanov

AU300734 Sofia BTA in English 0710 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, July 29 (BTA spec. corr.) -- Last night Mr Mariy Ivanov, member of the CC of the BCP and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, was received here by Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete unanimity discussed topical international issues and some aspects of the consolidation of the unity of action between the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other countries of the socialist community in the struggle for a decisive positive change in the international situation in Europe and in the world. Mr Eduard Shevardnadze and Mr Mariy Ivanov stressed the paramount importance of the proposals of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Warsaw Treaty member countries directed towards eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, towards easing the dangerous tension in international relations and towards promoting international cooperation. In this connection Mr Eduard Shevardnadze spoke of the new constructive initiative of the Soviet Union put forward in the declaration of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, for introducing from August 6, 1985 a unilateral moratorium of all nuclear detonations. The Soviet foreign minister stressed that the moratorium up to January 1, 1986 will continue to operate further on if the U.S. also refrains from carrying out nuclear detonations.

Mr Mariy Ivanov expressed complete support for the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, which has found a new expression in this latest constructive step.

The meeting stressed the adherence of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria to the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act, their resolution to work jointly with the other countries of the socialist community, to further actively participate in the continuation of the all-European process and to direct their efforts towards the revival of detente in Europe and the world.

Mr Eduard Shevardnadze and Mr Mariy Ivanov also exchanged opinions on some issues on the further fruitful development and deepening of the all-round fraternal relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Last night Mr Mariy Ivanov, member of the CC of the BCP and first deputy minister of foreign affairs met Mr Oskar Fischer, member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, and Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia.

CSSR's Chnoupek

LD292216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Eduard Shevardnadze, met in the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki today.

GDR's Fischer

LD291946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 29 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, met with Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the USSR and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, in Helsinki on Monday.

Oskar Fischer conveyed to Eduard Shevardnadze warm greetings from the party and state leadership of the GDR, which were equally warmly reciprocated. In the course of the friendly meeting, the good position of relations between both parties and states in all areas was praised.

The ministers conducted an exchange of views on the international situation and discussed issues connected with the forthcoming jubilee meeting of the states that signed the Helsinki Final Act. They expressed the hope that this meeting can produce new impulses to strengthen the course shown by the Helsinki Final Act.

Everything will be done by the socialist countries to promote the recovery of the international situation. In this connection, Eduard Shevardnadze pointed to the new initiative announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, beginning on 6 August.

Hungary's Varkonyi

LD292041 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] A Hungarian-Soviet foreign ministers meeting was held in the Finnish capital. Here is a dispatch from our special correspondent Istvan Kulcsar about the talks:

Peter Varkonyi and Eduard Shevardnadze have arrived here for the ceremony to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act. The ceremony is to be attended by the foreign ministers of the 35 signatory countries. The meeting between Peter Varkonyi and Eduard Shevardnadze was, as it were, a continuation of the dialogue recently begun by the two foreign ministers in Moscow. They reviewed topical issues of the international situation, with particular reference to the pressing matters of international security and the gradual reduction of nuclear arsenals. In addition to world political problems affecting the two countries, topical tasks of the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations were also discussed. The talks were attended for the Soviet side by Anatoliy Dobrynin, ambassador in Washington, and Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, one of the leaders of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva arms reduction talks. Later Peter Varkonyi had talks with his Polish counterpart Stefan Olszowski.

PPR's Olszowski

LD300902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] There has been a meeting between Stefan Olszowski and Eduard Shevardnadze in the Soviet Embassy building in the Finnish capital. The great significance of the proposals by the USSR and the fraternal socialist states of the Warsaw Pact aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat, at removing the current, dangerous tension, and at developing cooperation among states was stressed. Minister Olszowski expressed the PPR's support for the new, important initiative concerning the creation of a moratorium on all types of nuclear explosions.

Romania's Andrei

AU291831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki AGERPRES 29/7/85 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, who is to participate in the Helsinki reunion meant to mark the tenth celebration of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, met Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on July 29. The sides approached problems related to the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations in the spirit of the summit understandings and exchanged views on certain international questions, particularly on those making the object of the reunion hosted by the Finnish capital city. The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT TO PRESS

LD291421 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1203 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, 29 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived today in the Finnish capital to participate in the anniversary meeting of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act. He was warmly welcomed by Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. Oskar Fischer expressed thanks for the efforts of the Finnish Government for bringing about the anniversary meeting, which is greatly valued in the GDR.

On his arrival Foreign Minister Fischer made the following statement to the international press: "I can tell you that we in the GDR ascribe extraordinarily high interest to the foreign ministers' conference on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. I remind you that the GDR Council of State has dealt separately with the 10th anniversary of the CSCE process. This highest body of our country expressly affirmed that the GDR will adhere to the spirit and the letter of the CSCE Final Act. At the same time the hope was expressed that other governments will act in a like manner. In our view, it is necessary to return to the spirit of the seventies and to develop good, beneficial interstate relations that serve all peoples. We view with great satisfaction that it has been possible during the last 10 years to maintain peace. I believe that that is certainly the aim that has the greatest priority, and it is necessary to continue to work toward this in the future. I express the hope that my counterparts will be similarily disposed."

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI APPROVES CSCE DRAFT DOCUMENT

LD291536 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0940 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The Polish foreign minister, Stefan Olszowski, says that his country approves the draft proposed by Finland for the final document of the CSCE 10th anniversary jubilee conference. Foreign Minister Olszowski met with Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen this morning. In an interview by Radio News, Foreign Minister Olszowski deals extensively with the development of CSCE.

[Foreign affairs correspondent Ossi Kervinen] The Polish foreign minister describes the CSCE process as successful during its first years. At the beginning of the CSCE process, many economic and cultural agreements were concluded and they were a clear expression of the spirit of the Helsinki accords.

[Begin Olszowski recording in Polish] Unfortunately, at the end of the seventies, the NATO military decisions and the confrontational U.S. policy line signified a departure from the letter and spirit of the act. [end Olszowski recording]

[Kervinen] According to Foreign Minister Olszowski, a turn for the worse took place at the end of the seventies when NATO military decisions and the sharpening of the U.S. policy led to a departure from the decisions of the Helsinki Final Act in both the letter and spirit of the act. Despite everything, the process begun in Helsinki has shown its viability and has become a part of the European reality. This is shown, for instance, by the Stockholm conference, which discusses measures to increase security and disarmament. The Polish foreign minister notes that the Stockholm conference is based on an initiative by the PPR in 1980, just like many other events of the CSCE process. Foreign Minister Olszowski says that the socialist countries have been very active participants during the 10-year history of the CSCE. This activity is not merely dependent on being linked with European affairs, but is also based on the complete acceptance of the basic principle of the CSCE, the principle of peaceful coexistence, stresses Foreign Minister Olszowski.

The foreign minister describes Poland's own difficulties during the CSCE process as follows:

[Begin Olszowski recording in Polish] The restrictions were and remain (?the cause of) destabilization in the PPR. The use of economic means of pressure to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland and the Poles... [end Olszowski recording]

[Kervinen] Foreign Minister Olszowski says that the West's economic sanctions against Poland have had and continue to have as a purpose the undermining of the situation in Poland. Interference through economic sanctions in the internal situation in Poland and in the life of the Polish people is totally contrary to the spirit of Helsinki, Foreign Minister Olszowski stresses. Economic sanctions have lowered the living standard of the Poles, made economic reform more difficult; and have slowed down the economic recovery. However, Minister Olszowski notes, the sanctions have never achieved their original purpose: first, because the PPR will not yield in the face of external pressure; second, because socialist Poland has loyal allies; and third, because now even the Western countries are beginning to understand that their own interests may be endangered if the sanctions are maintained.

When asked how Poland's own internal crisis has influenced the general European situation, Foreign Minister Olszowski replied:

[Begin Olszowski recording in Polish] The sources of crisis in Poland were primarily of an internal nature, and the solutions could only be internal. It is a fact that certain Western forces... [end Olszowski recording]

[Kervinen] The basic cause of the crisis in Poland is, above all, of an internal nature, and thus it can only be solved through internal means. According to Foreign Minister Olszowski, it is a fact that certain Western powers are trying to make use of the Polish situation in their anticommunist crusade for worsening East-West relations. This has been an attempt to internationalize the situation in Poland. The purpose is to make Poland the testing ground of a struggle against socialism. The intentions of the NATO countries threaten both peace and cooperation in Europe. Olszowski stresses that stability in Europe cannot be achieved without a stable Poland, and this is why Poland needs peace, security, and equal cooperation in Europe.

Olszowski says in conclusion that his country approves the draft proposed by Finland of the final document of the CSCE jubilee conference. The USSR has previously announced its approval, whereas several Western countries are known to be very critical in this regard. The content of the final document draft, described as brief, has not yet been disclosed.

Foreign Minister Vayrynen has invited the Polish foreign minister to visit Finland next December.

REPORT ON ZHIVKOV-PAPANDREOU PRESS CONFERENCE

AU281633 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jul 85 pp 1, 4-5

[Special correspondent Goran Gotev report: "Mission of Good-Neighborliness, Friendship, and Peace"]

[Excerpts] Athens, 24 Jul -- At the Astir Palace Representative Hotel this morning, State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou informed representatives of the press of the two countries' common positions on basic issues of bilateral and international relations, and of the accords and results achieved during their talks.

In his introductory statement Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his profound gratitude for the cordial reception given for him by Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, and the people of neighboring friendly Greece. I am touched, the Bulgarian state leader said, by the manifestations of respect for, and the attention given to us, emissaries of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and I accept them as an expression of sincere friendly feelings for the Bulgarian people.

During the last 2 days I have had exceptionally useful talks with the president and prime minister of the Hellenic Republic. There were fruitful talks, held in an unconstrained, frank, and friendly atmosphere.

I want to note with satisfaction that Greece is a country with which we have been conducting a constructive and frank dialogue for many years. This was possible because of the political realism displayed by both sides, the efforts by Greece's leading figures, and our own efforts in line with the interests of the two neighboring peoples and their desire to live in peace, understanding, and cooperation with all countries in Europe and the world.

Dwelling on the significance of personal contacts between the leaders of Bulgaria and Greece and the ascending development of relations between the two countries, the chairman of the State Council said:

My first meeting with Mr Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Hellenic Republic, confirmed our belief that the Greek leaders also share fully our assessment of the benefit from regular personal contacts between us for the sake of the further development of relations between the two countries.

Our current meeting with my good friend Mr Andreas Papandreou, esteemed prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, showed that we were fully justified when, in Veliko Turnovo, we described Bulgarian-Greek relations as a valuable historical gain.

Yesterday we made a comprehensive review of bilateral relations and discussed the prospects of their future development. Mr Papandreou and I reached the shared evaluation that considerable opportunities do exist in this direction, and that these opportunities must be better utilized, including utilization within the framework of the long-term program signed by us in Varna in 1982.

In a constructive spirit we held talks on cooperation in economics, science, technology, tourism, and on other issues of mutual interest, and we believe that results will not be too late in coming. It is necessary to make fuller use of the opportunities of already established mixed firms and to expand cooperation in other spheres.

The Bulgarian state leader informed the attending journalists in detail of the topical international questions discussed at the latest Bulgarian-Greek summit meeting, and also of the evaluations made by the Bulgarian People's Republic on these questions and its stance on them.

During the talks with the leaders of Greece, he declared, we devoted much attention to the international situation, which remains exceptionally complex and tense. It is 40 years since the end of the bloodiest war in mankind's history, since the victory over fascism, but we have to note with alarm that our planet is living again in an atmosphere that has a threat of war -- an evaluation shared by almost all governments in Europe.

It is necessary -- before it becomes too late -- to do everything possible to undertake a reduction of military confrontation and a return of international relations to the process of detente and the spirit of Helsinki, because there is no other alternative. There is not and there cannot be any alternative to peace!

What is necessary is a serious and equal dialogue between states with different social systems, with all countries being aware of their responsibility and striving for positive results. All states, large and small, must make their own contribution to these efforts, while a special role is assigned to the nuclear powers, primarily the USSR and the United States. The main issue now is to prevent the militarization of space and to limit and reduce nuclear weapons on earth up the point of their total liquidation.

We welcome and await with hope the agreed meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Important significance for peace and international security rests on the elimination of seats of military tension and conflicts and the peaceful settlement of crisis situations in different parts of the world, such as Cyprus, the Near East, Iran-Iraq, and so on.

I do not wish to expound on the stance of the Bulgarian People's Republic on these issues, because it is well known. We advocate a principled, consistent policy and the finding of fair and lasting solutions for these issues with the participation of all interested sides and peoples.

It is our permanent desire, the chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic emphasized, to develop good relations with all neighboring countries without being influenced by their internal problems and to work actively for the affirmation of positive trends in relations between Balkan states and for the transformation of the Balkans into a region of detente and understanding.

We have repeatedly declared that the Bulgarian People's Republic is prepared to sign bilateral political documents with neighboring countries, documents that would incorporate a code of good-neighborly relations, rejection of territorial claims, and the prevention of the use of one country's territory for hostile purposes or actions against another country. We reiterate our readiness to take specific steps in this direction.

Today, the Bulgarian state leader continued, the Balkans are a politically complex region. The peninsula's geographical location, its difficult historical heritage, and the enmity implanted for centuries among peoples cannot fail to affect it, although not as seriously as in the past. During the talks with Mr Papandreou we naturally dwelled in detail on the problems of our region and particularly on the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Our country highly values this idea, and it also values highly the Greek Government's stance and its active efforts aimed at taking practical steps in this direction. The Bulgarian Government was the first to respond positively to Prime Minister Papandreou's initiative, and Bulgaria participated actively in the Athens meeting of experts. We have declared our readiness to participate in the next meeting in Bucharest. The question of the nuclear-free zone must again be raised as the main subject of talks at this meeting.

This idea is exceptionally topical and its implementation reaches far beyond the framework of a Balkan Peninsula free of nuclear weapons. It would be a step in the right direction, toward the gradual elimination from all Europe of nuclear weapons.

The creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, should not be subjected to preliminary conditions, as for example the settlement of disputed issues existing between some Balkan countries, the achievement of success at the Soviet-American talks, the creation of nuclear-free zones in other regions of the world, and so on.

Bulgaria and Greece can make a great contribution toward the implementation of the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, the chairman of the State Council stressed. Our proposal for a Balkan summit meeting to examine this question remains in force, and we hope that such a meeting will materialize when the conditions are right and the necessary preparation has been done.

The Bulgarian state leader concluded his introductory statement by asking the representatives of the Greek media to convey, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on his own behalf, cordial greetings to the neighboring friendly Greek people and best wishes for comprehensive progress and happiness.

Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, said in his introductory statement:

I would like to express once more satisfaction with the opportunity to play host to our friend Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian People's Republic and sincere and cordial friend of the Greek people. I also welcome the eminent members of the Bulgarian delegation who yesterday, together with the members of the Greek delegation, took great strides in the development of cooperation in various spheres of life. In his statement, Mr Todor Zhivkov dwelled on all questions that were discussed during our talks. I do not wish to repeat what he said, but I can note that the first and most important subject is East-West relations. Unfortunately, detente has recently given way to "cold war," which threatens to turn into a thermonuclear war. This "cold war" is fraught with the grave danger of destroying the ionosphere. Consequently, it is the right and duty of small states, which do not have nuclear weapons, to contribute with all their energy to a return to the process of detente, the prevention of the militarization of space, the cessation of the deployment of long- and medium-range nuclear weapons, and disarmament -- always on the basis of equality.

Bulgaria and the Bulgarian leadership have made a truly historical contribution in this direction, the Greek prime minister stressed. The friendly relations being developed by our two countries are proof that we are returning to detente. It is necessary to stress that relations between Greece and Bulgaria are acquiring increasing significance, because we belong to two different socioeconomic systems.

I thank the president for linking my name with the initiative for a nuclear-free Balkans. It is, however, known from the historical viewpoint that the first step was taken many years ago by Mr Todor Zhivkov, the leader of the Greek Government recalled.

The second major question on which we dwelled was North-South relations, which show dangerous signs of deterioration at a time when an enormous scientific-technological revolution is occurring.

We are witnessing, the Greek prime minister pointed out, a profound crisis of capitalism with growing unemployment and slow rates of the development of the national product. All this must be seen from a correct viewpoint. These events are occurring despite the great scientific-technological revolution of our time.

Bulgaria, like Greece, is a small country, Mr Andreas Papandreou continued. It has really taken important strides in the utilization and development of new technologies, particularly in the fields of microelectronics and biotechnologies. We can already perceive these well-developed trends in Bulgaria. Therefore, our cooperation in the economic sphere is not, as in the past, limited to commodity exchanges between the two countries. We are striving, within the framework of the two countries' 5-year programs, to dynamically coordinate the development of these useful spheres of the new-style industry. There is much to be gained here. We highly appreciate the fact that President Zhivkov is offering the use of Greek technology within the framework of mixed enterprises that can be established in the two countries or anywhere else in the world.

I would like to point out that the two delegations, within a really brief period, managed to do much for the expansion of our economic cooperation.

Concluding his introductory statement, the prime minister of Greece said:

The evaluations we made during the talks concerning the seats of tension or crises, either coincide or are close to one another. As you already know, the Cyprus problem was the subject of talks both between us and between the two delegations. Last night, too, Mr Todor Zhivkov explained in his toast Bulgaria's stance on the Cyprus problem, a stance that really is in line with our positions.

Those attending the press conference showed exceptionally great interest in the two leaders' statements, and, immediately after they had finished, many raised their hands to ask questions. It is understandable that the stances of Bulgaria and Greece in regard to the implementation of the initiative to transform the Balkans into a nuclear weapons-free zone was the subject of particular attention.

As regards our stance -- both Mr Papandreou's and mine -- it has already been stated in the toasts we delivered and the talks we conducted, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said in reply to a question. We are in favor of the implementation of the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. We consider this, under the present-day international conditions, the main issue facing the Balkan countries and peoples, and the certain contradictions existing between individual Balkan countries can and must come second; they must be clarified and resolved later on. Priority must be given to the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The Greek prime minister expressed his full agreement with the Bulgarian leader's stance, declaring: I want to add that our position is exactly the same. There are other views that the question of nuclear-free zones must be preceded by the solution of other problems, but I am prepared for us to move on to the implementation of this idea. We are, of course, not in a position to give you any details.

Asked by BTA's special correspondent how he perceived the contribution by the Balkan states toward dialogue and international trust in today's complex and tense international situation, Mr Andreas Papandreou answered: I think that precisely because the international situation is so tense now it is more necessary than ever for us to develop cooperation between Balkan countries within the framework of bilateral relations and particularly in regard to the nuclear-free zone. As you can see, the strengthening of this cooperation demands political contacts between the leaderships of individual countries and, viewed from this point, the Greek-Bulgarian summit dialogue is a vivid example of the Balkan states' potential in this direction.

Some questions touched upon specific aspects of Bulgarian-Greek economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and the prospects opened for it by the summit meeting. Mr Andreas Papandreou said in reply to one of them that Bulgaria will participate in the building of a new aluminum plant in Greece, a large part of whose output will be purchased by the USSR and Bulgaria.

Our opportunities for cooperation are very broad, the Greek prime minister stressed. In this connection he mentioned the future joint production of personal computers, in which Bulgaria has already achieved great progress. Having noted that the appropriate ministers from the two countries are more competent to answer questions on expanding Greek-Bulgarian economic cooperation, the Greek prime minister added: I want to stress that the outlook is very optimistic.

Asked by Bulgarian television's special correspondent about the position this summit meeting will occupy in the history of traditional Bulgarian-Greek meetings and on bilateral cooperation, Mr Andreas Papandreou answered:

Both Mr Todor Zhivkov and I emphasized that, from the historical viewpoint, credit for the beginning is due to Yeoryios Papandreou, jointly of course, with Mr Zhivkov. This policy, the spirit of this policy, was continued today under the present Greek Government. I think that it can be said that since 1981 this development has been much more dynamic and much more fruitful. I would also like to say that this meeting in Athens gave us an opportunity to perceive the problem in its development and its dynamics.

A natural and highly effective conclusion to the press conference was provided by the final words by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who said:

Since the question was also addressed to me, I fully associate myself with what Mr Papandreou said about the history of the process of the development of good-neighborly relations and friendship between our countries and people. As for the present meeting, I would like to add that it was the most fruitful of all the summit meetings between the two countries hitherto. I also want to emphasize the personal contribution by and the credit due to my friend Mr Papandreou for the sound results that have been achieved.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU290849 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jul 85 p 9

["It Is the Young People's Will To Live in Understanding and Friendship" -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO headline]

[Text] To the participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, Moscow

Dear young friends: On behalf of the Bulgarian people, the joyful youth of socialist Bulgaria, and on my own behalf, I send to all of you, participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, most ardent greetings and heartfelt good wishes.

The world festivals of youth and students have a glorious history. Several generations of mankind are already living with their ideas. These immutable ideas are equally precious to all of us who sincerely value and work for the happy future of today's and tomorrow's generations.

Moscow, capital of the USSR, has for the second time hospitably opened its doors to you, young friends, who have arrived from all corners of the world.

During the sunny festival days you will be inspired by the appealing and mobilizing slogan, "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship!" The political and profoundly humane orientation of the Moscow festival and its broadly representative nature vividly demonstrate the enormous attractive force of young people's unity in the struggle for peace, progress, and happiness.

In the process of lively discussions and friendly meetings, with songs and dance, and in sports competitions you will express the will and desire of young people all over the world to live in understanding and friendship.

Now, which is alarming for the fate of mankind, you will confirm the young people's unquenchable desire for peace and social progress and will take yet another resolute step toward strengthening the broad antiwar youth and students front, toward the unity and cohesion of all progressive and democratic forces.

All the very best to you, 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow!

All the very best to you, young friends!

Struggle for understanding and friendship; struggle for a world of peace, progress, and youthful daring!

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Sofia, 27 July 1985

HONECKER MESSAGE TO MOSCOW WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU291032 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to the participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow:

Dear friends: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and all citizens of the GDR I convey cordial greetings to the participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

On all continents the young generation stands in the front rank of the fighters for peace. In the interest of a peaceful future for all mankind, the young generation strives for disarmament, detente, and friendship among the peoples. Its ideal is a world without war. Its endeavors are aimed at halting the arms race on earth and preventing the militarization of space.

Millions and millions of young people are united, regardless of anything that might divide them, by the powerful will to check the warmongers in time and prevent a nuclear inferno. This strengthens our conviction that the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow will become a great festival of peace and a tremendous manifestation of the struggle against the nuclear threat to our earth. Thus the Moscow festival will carry on the traditions of the festival movement for the peaceful coexistence of all states, for the equality of the races and peoples, for social justice and human dignity.

May the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students contribute to preserving peace for today and forever. The unwavering peace policy of the USSR and of the other states of the socialist community is a decisive foundation for this. The youth and peoples of all continents can be certain they will continue to have in the future a reliable fellow-combatant in the GDR when the preservation of peace is at stake. Our country advocates the establishment of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism to prevent the annihilation of civilization and banish the danger of a nuclear war from the life of mankind. We are making every effort to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil, but only peace.

In this spirit, generation after generation has grown up in the GDR to become active fighters for peace and socialism. For decades our republic's young people have stood their test as reliable comrades of the democratic youth of the world in their struggle for peace, friendship, and anti-imperialist solidarity. They have proved this in 1951 and 1973 as hosts of the 3d and 10th World Youth Festivals, and they will also act in the same spirit at the 12th World Youth Festival in Moscow.

I wish all participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students impressive meetings, unforgettable days in the Soviet capital, and new strength in the struggle for peace and anti-imperialist solidarity. Friendship!

DANISH ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICIAL MEETS WITH LEADERS

Received by Stoph

AU250805 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 23 July Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Christian Christensen.

Christensen is the environmental and Nordic affairs minister of the Kingdom of Denmark. The minister conveyed greetings from the Danish Government and from Prime Minister Poul Schlueter, which were returned in kind by Willi Stoph.

Environmental Cooperation Pact

LD261909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jul (ADN) -- Friday in Berlin an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation in environmental protection was concluded between the GDR Ministry for Environmental Protection and Water Management and the Danish Ministry of the Environment. The document was signed by Dr Hans Reichelt, GDR deputy premier and minister of environmental protection and water management, and Christian Christensen, Denmark's minister of environmental and Nordic affairs.

The agreement provides for scientific-technological cooperation in the creation of technologies that are low in waste products and of processes and methods for the economic use and harmless elimination of waste products. This also includes new processes and technologies to reduce the emission of air pollution, particularly sulfur dioxide and nitric oxides.

Other scientific-technological projects provide for the protection of forests. The agreement also includes scientific tasks in the rational utilization of water and keeping water areas clean. The emphasis here is on the development and introduction of effective processes and technologies for supplying drinking water and municipal wastewater treatment, above all the application of analysis and measurement techniques and computer-based process control.

Yesterday the guests learned about experiences in the rational use and protection of land in Cottbus Bezirk. Special interest was shown in the rapid reclamation and recultivation of former mining areas for agricultural and forestry production and for use as recreational areas. The Danish politicians also briefed themselves on the development of protected landscapes and nature reserves as well as flood protection measures.

KROLIKOWSKI ASSURES NICARAGUAN OF SUPPORT

LD292021 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jul (ADN) -- The international situation and the further development of relations between the GDR and Nicaragua were discussed by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy foreign minister, and Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco in Berlin on Monday.

Krolikowski stated that the GDR will continue to do everything in the future to ensure that the peaceful future of humanity will be assured, the world protected against a nuclear inferno, the arms race concluded on earth, and its entension to outer space pervented.

Both politicians expressed their support for the Soviet initiatives directed toward these goals and noted that these goals point to a practical way to return the international situation to normalcy. The reduction of tensions, the peaceful solution of conflicts, and continuation of the political dialogue are the common concern of the GDR and Nicaragua.

Victor Hugo Tinoco gave information on the continued policy of slander and military threats against Nicaragua.

He explained his government's policy on defense of the achievements of the Sandinist popular revolution and reiterated its determination to undertake all efforts for peaceful solution of the conflicts in the region in the future too.

Krolikowski stressed that the GDR resolutely condemns all attempts at intervention and exertion of pressure directed against Nicaragua. In the struggle to protect the sovereignty and independence of Nicaragua and its peaceful construction, the GDR stands in solidarity at the side of the Nicaraguan people. The GDR supports the Nicaraguan Government's initiatives directed toward durable peace and good-neighborly relations. The GDR considers the efforts of the Contadora Group states to be as a useful contribution towards a political solution of the problems.

Both parties to the talk affirmed the determination of the GDR and Nicaragua to continue actively the efforts for further deepening the close, friendly relations existing between the two countries.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION RECEIVED BY HERRMANN

LD291104 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia led by Shimelis Mazengia, member of the party leadership, has arrived in the GDR on a fact-finding tour. It was received today by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. At the comradely meeting he expressed certainty that the visit will help deepen the cooperation of both parties along the lines of the agreements concluded by Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam. The delegation will study the SED's political work with the masses, the work of the mass media, and training.

COMMENTARIES ON USSR NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

Contrasted With U.S. Policy

LD292012 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 85

[By Zdzislaw Morawski]

[Text] The decision announced today in Moscow means that the USSR will halt all nuclear weapons experiments and explosions regardless of whether other states follow suit. There is no need for explaining that this is a decision of very serious political and military significance. The decision comes into force on 6 August, the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the nuclear era with the tragic nuclear explosion over Hiroshima.

Since that explosion the United States has constantly aimed at gaining a military advantage over the USSR, as well as a nuclear advantage. It has never achieved this goal, which is still declared a fundamental task, a fundamental direction of foreign policy, and the line they want to follow in their relations with the world.

This line and activity are contrasted with the consecutive serious disarmament initiative of political and military significance by the USSR. I say consecutive because not so long ago Mikhail Gorbachev also announced a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

As we can see, on one side we are dealing with a policy based on armament and on increasing tensions -- here I think of U.S. policy -- and on the other, we are dealing with a policy based on setting detente and disarmament porcesses in motion again -- and here I think of Soviet policy.

I think it is not a coincidence that the moratorium was announced on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the signing of a very important document -- the Final Act signed 10 years ago in Helsinki. Foreign ministers from East and West are arriving now in Helsinki. Surely today's Soviet initiative will give new meaning to their talks in the coming days, and I think that the initiative constitutes a good prognosis for these talks and for the world disarmament process.

Decision of 'Great Importance'

LD300853 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 30 Jul 85

["Soviet Disarmament Initiatives" -- PAP headline; by PAP political commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, July 30 -- Soviet Union's decision on a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till January 1, 1986 is an event of great importance. It is a decision which supports the consistent line of Soviet foreign policy meant to lower international tension and strengthen peace.

It has not been a coincidence that Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests was announced just now. Foreign ministers from countries-signatories to the CSCE Final Act are about to meet in Helsinki. The world public opinion expects that the meeting, called on the 10th anniversary of the memorable conference from 1975, will become a new impulse permitting rebirth of the detente process not only in Europe but also in the global scale. The initiative of the Soviet Union is a perfect example for other countries to follow.

It has also not been a coincidence that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests becomes effective on August 6, the tragic anniversary of Hiroshima -- the first city-victim to an atom bomb.

Announcing the moratorium, the Soviet Union has called on the United States to follow suit. Of course, it is difficult to forejudge at the present moment on the reaction of Washington. Nevertheless, it should be recalled that American Administration has made intensive efforts in the last dozen or so months to gain support from its West European allies for the so-called strategic defense initiative of the "star wars" programme. Implementation of this programme would extend the arms race into outer space. If this would really happen then -- and this is a popular opinion among politicians and scientists -- a marked deterioration of international relations could be observed with a considerable intensification of the threat of a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union has forwarded disarmament initiatives and called on the United States to give up their "star wars" programme on many occasions. The latest Soviet decision -- moratorium on all nuclear tests -- also aims in this direction.

Significance for Helsinki Noted

LD300841 Warsaw PAP in English 0042 GMT 30 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, July 30 -- In a commentary devoted to the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all kinds of nuclear tests, today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily wrote:

"This successive Soviet initiative of great significance is on the one hand an aftermath of the peaceful foreign policy, the blocking of nuclear arms, for limitation and reduction of all armaments. On the other hand, it is an encouragement for the countries belonging to the "nuclear club" to refrain from other tests with this weapon.

"It is a good example, showing of the road for cooperation which may bring an agreement between states both in this matter and in other fields.

"It is worth recalling, that many a time in the past, the Soviet Union proposed to the nuclear states with an agreement on the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, to start with a jointly fixed date. Unfortunately, all the hitherto Soviet proposals did not meet a positivie response.

"This time the Soviet Union solely takes the unilateral decision. Undoubtedly, it is charged with significant, positive political meaning. However, whether it is fruitful, will not depend on the Soviet Union only," the daily emphasized.

"The six-month moratorium on conducting any kind of tests with nuclear-weapons announced by Mikhail Gorbachev yesterday is an act of good will of extraordinary importance," said today's party daily TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary on the same subject.

"Undoubtedly, the new decision of the USSR will have a positive influence on the course of the conference of foreign ministers from 38 states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act to open in Helsinki today.

"It cannot but influence in a significant way the initial attitude and the preparations for Soviet-U.S. summit scheduled for this coming November in Geneva as well as the 40th jubilee session of the UN General Assembly to be held this year.

"Thus, it is an initiative of great significance and scope whose influence on the shaping of international situation is already now difficult to be full assessed", wrote the daily in conclusion.

SOLIDARITY 'CLANDESTINE BRANCH' THREATENS STRIKE

AU291711 Paris AFP in English 1707 GMT 29 Jul

[Text] Warsaw, July 29 (AFP) -- The clandestine branch of Solidarity in Warsaw's Huta Warszawa steelworks, which employs 9,300 workers, has asked the management for an across-the-board salary increase of 5,000 zlotys (about 32 dollars) monthly from Thursday and threatened strikes if the claim is rejected, it was revealed here.

The wage claim was in a letter to the management dated July 22. Copies of the letter were received today by Western correspondents in Warsaw. The letter also demands that wages be indexed to food prices, which have risen markedly since March.

"If there is no visible sign of satisfying these demands before September 1," the letter says, "Huta Warszawa Solidarity branch will order work stoppages."

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES SELF-MANAGEMENT LEADERS

AU290957 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 85 p 2

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at meeting with 49 chairmen of workers self-management bodies and workers councils in state enterprises on 23 July in Central Committee Building in Warsaw]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting, W. Jaruzelski stressed the candid and responsible nature of the discussion, which reflected the state of our economy, our economic achievements, and our difficult problems.

The meeting, he said, was a kind of consultation to find out what the most competent people directly concerned with production and its course think. The activity of the workers self-management bodies and workers councils is one of the important and valuable forms of socialist democracy and constitutes a significant confirmation of socialist renewal, the continuity of the party, and ninth congress policy.

Many of the proposals submitted during the discussion were dealt with and the rest will be thoroughly examined. Where it is necessary to take further central action in this connection, such action will be taken. However, matters are very complicated because of objective difficulties, the overcoming of which will require much time and large outlays of resources and efforts. What counts in the final reckoning is the total of all enterpises' activities, which help create the national income. The faster the national income increases as a result of increased economic performance, the better and more effectively will every enterprise' problems be solved. Trying to catch up with the best people and enterprises, whose achievements are above average and whose conditions are similar to ours, will trigger additional production reserves.

From its very beginning, W. Jaruzelski said, the workers movement has been primarily concerned about the ownership of capital goods and the share of the workers class in economic management. All the historic changes in this regard have been achieved by the workers class and the working masses struggling for their rights.

The economic implementation of public ownership calls for the dialectic unity of central planning and of the initiative of the work forces for the activities of the people who are professionally concerned with economic management, and for participation of the largest segments of working people in management. The party and state authorities want the workers self-management bodies to develop and increase their impact on decisionmaking and on the enterprises' production and economic activity. The ninth congress devoted much time to this issue, but it did this not for tactical reasons or for the sake of the need to combat the demagogical concepts of the antisocialist extremists, as some false commentators suggest from time to time. If the plans of these extremists had been implemented, the very idea of workers self-management would have been totally compromised.

The development of self-management, W. Jaruzelski continued, stems from the nature of our system. The idea of self-management is rooted in our system as, attested to by the ninth congress resolution, the declaration "What We Are Fighting For and Where We Are Heading," and by the election declaration issued by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. The development of self-management corresponds to the present development and maturity of socialism and primarily to the maturity of the workers class and working people in more fully sharing in the management of their property, because all of our people own our socialist enterprises through the agency of their socialist state. The given work force owns its enterprise, which is a small part of the national assets, through the agency of its self-management body, which is democratically elected, which acts in a democratic way, and which has the necessary powers. This is the essence of the doctrine of workers self-management bodies, and we must make more efforts to confirm this doctrine in practice. This means that self-management bodies are a way to eliminate the obsolete and harmful division into "we" and "they" and into "our" and "theirs." They also help crucially strengthen the motivation for productive work, effective management, and technological, organizational, and economic progress. There is no doubt, W. Jaruzelski stressed, that this meeting has made it clear that workers self-management bodies will gain in strength and that they are an important aspect of socialist renewal.

The ideas of self-management are being implemented in connection with economic reform, which amounts to crucially changing the socioeconomic awareness of workers and work forces. This process is incomparably more difficult than implementing institutional and legal solutions, most of which have been implemented and will be modified if this is necessitated by our experience. Our economic reform calls for consistency, discipline, initiative, and militancy on the part of the managing cadres and self-managment activists. The presence of the reform in our life is no longer a problem. What is now important is the quality of its implementation, rational improvements in detailed solutions, and adapting these solutions to the conditions under which our economy will perform in the next few years.

It is with satisfaction that we note the good cooperation among self-management bodies, trade unions, and enterprise managements. We are pleased that people are properly aware of the detailed role to be played by party organizations. It is a great success that the original experiment addressed by us under such difficult political and economic conditions has prospered so well, their joint concern for final production results.

We note with satisfaction, W. Jaruzelski said, the positive economic results for 1983-84, especially because we are still faced with great difficulties that are being exacerbated even more by the restrictions applied by the United States and some other Western countries. If we consider our conditions, and especially our point of departure, then the results may really be regarded as good. The road we have embarked upon is therefore proving itself in practice, and it must be consistently followed. But at the same time I must stress that certain disruptions have occurred recently. We know the objective causes, brought on by the severe winter. However, we cannot accept the subjective causes, whose roots lie inside enterprises. These include an irresponsible wage policy leading to a gap between the growth of productivity and a growth in wages. Self-management and trade unions bodies sometimes accept such a policy and even encourage it. This is a danger to the basic goal of this year's plan -- market equalibrium. Self-management bodies must be the guardians of realism in this sphere. Those capable of working more efficiently should receive bonuses of every kind. However, those who fail to meet these conditions should feel the economic effects thereof. The mechanism of differences in this respect must be sharper.

Discussions and consultations are now being held on the draft of next year's plan and on the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan. Such a broad system of consultations is a new phenomenon in our public lives. We are learning to hold disucssions because we understand their importance and significance. They represent a new value in our socialist social relations. They strengthen the connection between the energy of citizens and their views and ideas about the economy and its functioning on the one hand, and the final selection of strategic economic goals on the other. Discussion and their results also have a sizable influence on the shaping of a new model of responsibility by central state economic bodies. The selection of individual variants and solutions takes place not only in the conference rooms of professional people, but also in large auditoriums failed with people concerned for the future of our state, the economy, and their own future. All this is a great socioeconomic education. We must enhance this education and improve its methods.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that the more important social goals of the next 5-year plan include housing construction. The maximum possible animation of the social factor, including self-management bodies and work forces, and factories themselves, is necessary in order to achieve that best results. The growth of production for export purposes is also a strategic problem.

W. Jaruzelski said that it should be the ambition of self-management bodies to note all the weaknesses of enterprises; unused reserve; and the possibilities for reducing production costs, improving quality, and raising efficiency and modernization. A comparison of our economic results with those of other countries, especially the socialist countries, indicates that we still have considerable reserves. It is the same with inventiveness and rationalization. Yet, technical progress is the locomotive of the economy; one should not spare the strength and resources to improve this progress in factories. In many enterprises, discipline is weak and working time is relatively short and not used optimally. No one will mobilize these reserves from the top. They must be discovered and set in motion in the factory itself.

We are gathered here together, party people and nonparty people, workers, intelligentsia, and representatives of various branches and occupations, W. Jaruzelski said. However, we cannot tell the difference because we all speak with one voice -- a voice of responsibility and concern for the welfare of our socialist fatherland.

Finally, W. Jaruzelski thanked the chairman of the workers councils for their energetic participation in the meeting, and conveyed through them best wishes for all representatives of self-management bodies, as well as for the work forces represented by these bodies.

JARUZELSKI HAILS YOUTH ATTENDING MOSCOW FESTIVAL

AU290757 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 24 July at the headquarters of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw, Premier and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski met with a group of young people representing the 600-strong delegation representing Poland at the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

Addressing warm words to his guests, he stressed that attending the festival is not only an honor and duty, but also a great adventure and experience because one may acquaint oneself with other people and other countries. I have listened with satisfaction to your reports whereby the preparations for the festival have been energetic and have activated broad masses of young people, he said.

Referring to the hopes attached to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, W. Jaruzelski dwelt on the problem of defending world peace and life on earth, over which dark clouds are gathering once more.

The young generation faces the enormous task of seeking all available paths, methods, and resources to build a strong and lasting dam against the danger of war. W. Jaruzelski pointed out that young Poles should be spokesmen for peace wherever they are. He also stressed that Polish youth have reason to be proud of their country, its patriotic and progressive history, and its achievements over the past 40 years. This achievement of the fatherland must be given a just assessment. Whoever tries to belittle it, W. Jaruzelski said, negates the great labor of your fathers and mothers and of the millions of people who, while still as young as you, rebuilt Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Gdansk and left signs of their great work on thousands of building projects. Socialist Poland's historic advancement is indisputable.

Finally, W. Jaruzelski stressed that young people should never succumb to the psychosis of powerlessness and passiveness and to abstract theories about a "lost generation." Yours is the future, and you are Poland's future. This future will depend on your work, knowledge, and attitudes. I am encouraging you in this direction, W. Jaruzelski said, so that you may adopt in a more militant fashion and with greater passion and determination those positions in economic and social life on which the struggle for progress and for Poland's position in the world depends.

1985 GOVERNMENT WORK, FUTURE PLANS REPORTED

LD292028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Government work in the first half of the year has been summed up. Eighteen Government Presidium meetings and seven Council of Ministers meetings were held. In the second half of the year the main directions of government work will concern 15 basic subject areas. These concern, among other things, the consolidation of political and legal institutions in the socialist country, that is, ensuring the substantive, organizational, and technical conditions for the preparation of Sejm elections, including the preparation of government proposals for the electoral program of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, as well as the execution and consolidation of the law protecting public order. The government will continue its foreign policy consolidating Poland's position in the community of socialist states. It will also become involved with shaping basic proposals of the national economy and issues concerning the feeding of the nation, and agriculture and food industries.

OVER 6,500 ARRESTED FOR 'PROFITEERING' IN 1985

LD300741 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Over 6,500 persons were sentenced by the courts during the first half of this year for profiteering crimes. Penalties under accelerated procedures were imposed on 444 persons. The main forms of profiteering involved the acquisition for speculative sale of goods intended for sale in state shops, the hiding of goods from customers, and the acceptance of invoices and ready cash instead of supplies of goods.

COURT AFFIRMS SENTENCE FOR STRIKE ORGANIZER

AU272029 Paris AFP in English 2019 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 27 (AFP) -- An appeals court has affirmed the one-year jail sentence handed to a factory worker who organized a one-hour strike at his plant at the behest of the underground leadership of the Solidarity labor union, reliable sources said here today.

Henryk Grzadzielski, 31, organized the July 1 stoppage in a farm machinery factory in Slupsk, northern Poland, to protest meat price increases of 10 to 15 percent. He was arrested that night, sentenced two days later and the sentence was affirmed on Friday after a trail in Slawno in which he was not present.

Solidarity sources said 60 to 70 percent of the 1,500 workers at the plant had stopped working to press demands for a cost of living pay increase or a cancellation of the meat price increase. The plant's management fired five strikers, including Mr. Grzadzielski, and reprimanded eight others.

MAN SENTENCED FOR ILLEGAL LEAFLET DISTRIBUTION

LD291820 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The Wadowice Regional Court has sentenced 26-year-old Wieslaw Pyzio to 2 and 1/2 years imprisonment. He was accused of distributing illegal publications, including leaflets calling for a strike, at Andrychow in Bielsko Voivodship between January 1984 and June 1985.

Wieslaw Pyzio was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment in January 1982 for similar activities. He served only part of his sentence, thanks to the amnesty. However, he failed to cease his illegal activities. The sentence is subject to appeal.

KOSZALIN LIMITS SALE OF FUEL FOR HEATING SEASON

LD300734 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] In view of anticipated shortages of fuel, coal, and coke during this year's heating sesson, the Koszalin voivoda has decided to limit the sale of fuel to certain groups of clients. During the 1985-86 heating season, units of the socialized and non-socialized economy will receive only 35 percent of the coke allocation to which they are entitled, and 80 percent of their coal allocation. Only units of the health service, nursery schools, and social help centers will receive 50 percent of their coke ration and full allocation of coal. People are asked to adapt their heating installations to the consumption of a coke and coal mixture and to stock up early with firewood.

WALBRZYCH COMMISSION ON TRANSPORTATION ABUSES

LD300739 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] The voivodship commission for combating profiteering has held a further meeting in Walbrzych. It assessed the action taken to combat profiteering in private transportation and the effectiveness of the countermoves against other abuses in this sphere of transportation. The commission stressed the need for a proper selection of agents at CPN [commercial center of oil industry] gasoline stations and for periodic checkups at them. It also pointed out the need to step up the effectiveness of internal control cells within the institutions that engage in liquid fuel turnover.

JELENIA GORA COMMITTEE ON PARTY ORGANIZATION

LD300729 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] The executive committee of the party voivodship committee has met in Jelenia Gora. It adopted a plan for political and propaganda work during the period before the PPR Sejm elections. It also acquainted itself with a report on the state of the voivodship party organization during the past 6 months. The need was stressed to (?renew) patronage over work enterprises where things are not going well by members of the PZPR voivodship executive committee. Also stressed was the need for more frequent meetings in the basic echelons with candidates for PZPR candidate membership. The executive committee also acquainted itself with the situation in the union movement and with its state of organization in Jelenia Gora Voivodship.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- Janusz Switkowski, born 1934, was appointed to the post of ambassador to India at a meeting of the Council of State. [Summary] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 85 LD] PAP -- On 22 July Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Henryk Laszcz, newly appointed PPR ambassador to Mexico; and Eugeniusz Noworyta, newly appointed PPR ambassador and representative at the UN in New York.

FINNISH MIXED COMMISSION MEETS -- In Helsinki the extraordinary session of the Polish-Finnish mixed commission, set up on the basis of the agreement on the reciprocal removal of obstacles in trade, has come to an end. The parties were led by the foreign trade ministers of Poland and Finland, Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Jermu Laine. The state of past trade was assessed; and views on the possibility of initiating cooperation in such fields as the (?timber and paper industry), the food industry, and construction materials, as well as the issue of energy savings were exchanged. It was decided that in autumn of this year a meeting will take place of experts and commissions devoted to the maximum exploitation of the agreement on the reciprocal removal of obstacles in trade. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 85 LD]

LCY PRESIDIUM ADOPTS STANDS TO ENSURE UNITY

LD292112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 29 Jul 85

["Session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- At today's session, chaired by Vidoje Zarkovic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted a document entitled "LCY Central Committee Presidium Standpoints on Topical Questions Concerning Realization of the Relations on Which Unity and Togetherness in the Serbia SR Are Based." The Presidium prepared these standpoints on the basis of the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum and proceeded from the fact that at issue here is a serious political problem of great importance to our entire community and its further self-management socialist development, and to the ideopolitical and action unity of the Serbia LC and the LCY. The standpoints are intended to ensure a unified ideopolitical basis for the activity of Communists in realizing and promoting relations in the Serbia SR based on the SFRY Constitution, the Constitution of the Serbia SR, and the constitutions of the socialist autonomous provinces.

The Presidium stressed that in implementing the adopted standpoints complete unity should be manifested in all the organs and organizations of the Serbia LC, the Kosovo LC, the Vojvodina LC, and the LCY as a whole, and attempts to again raise issues on which a unified ideopolitical platform and clear foundation for concrete activity have been built up should be opposed. The standpoints that the Presidium unanimously adopted were preceded by months of work by a special working group of the Presidium in direct cooperation with the leadership of the Serbia LC, the Kosovo LC. and the Vojvodina LC. Thus, it was noted, an important result was realized in efforts to overcome the problems and differences present and to create a favorable political climate in the LC and among the public.

The Presidium will submit the adopted standpoints to the members of the LCY Central Committee, the LC central and provincial committees, and the organs of the federation. The document will soon be published and the essential assessments, orientations, and tasks in these standpoints will be included in an integral document on the realization and further development of the constitutional concept of the federation that the LCY Central Committee will discuss at one of its forthcoming sessions.

DIZDAREVIC DEPARTS FOR HELSINKI CSCE CONFERENCE

LD281222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0938 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic left here by air today for Helsinki to take part in proceedings of a formal meeting of representatives of 35 countries signatories to the final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) held in the Finnish capital ten years ago. At the meeting of representatives of 35 European countries, the U.S. and Canada, Dizdarevic is to present Yugoslavia's views on the period since the enactment of the 1975 Helsinki CSCE document.

PRESIDENCY ON IMPORTANCE OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT

LD292056 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Jul 85

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] On the 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki, the SFRY Presidency has published this statement:

The adoption of the CSCE Final Act 10 years ago was an act of fundamental and historic value for Europe and the basis for the construction of a stable peace, the consolidation of security, and the development of equal cooperation. Its importance lies in the fact that it proceeds from respect for the principles of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of states. For the SFRY it is very important that the CSCE process was thus placed outside of and above bloc boundaries and divisions, with the result that the Helsinki conference became in its continuity an irreplaceable instrument of effort aimed at preserving and promoting the process of detente and elimination of the danger of war on European soil.

Even though the development of relations in Europe and the world over the last 10 years has not always been conducive to realization of the values contained in the principles and regulations of the Helsinki document, it has nevertheless curbed aspirations towards extreme exacerbation, even in the most difficult situations. The Presidency of Yugoslavia would like to stress that despite all the inconsistencies and difficulties that have appeared on the path of its implementation, the Helsinki document remains not only a platform for relations but also a program of positive actions with lasting value. The Presidency of Yugoslavia has always held the view that distrust and the arms race are the main problems facing security in Europe, this security having also had a Mediterranean dimension. For this reason, in addition to the relaxation of tension in political relations and the development of comprehensive cooperation, in building a system of European security it is necessary to take measures to restrict the arms race.

A successful end to the Stockholm conference is devoted, at this state, to measures for strengthening trust and security and as transfer stimulus to the overcoming of the present crisis in international relations.

We are marking the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference now, when certain signs are appearing of renewed openings and positive trends in relations between the great powers, something which Yugoslavia welcomes. In this we see the opportunity for the conference to give way to cooperation and for all participating states to return in their practical policies to the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki document and to pool their endeavors for their complete implementation.

An important role in this process certainly belongs to the European extra-bloc, neutral, and nonaligned countries. As it has done until now, Yugoslavia will actively contribute to the successful activity of that group of countries and to realization of the Helsinki document in its entirety. The CSCE process as an extra-bloc concept of relations and cooperation in Europe and relations with the rest of the world is also supported by the Nonaligned Movement. Let us remember on this occasion the words that President Tito spoke in Helsinki in 1975: When future historians view this conference, they will certainly see it as a turning point and turning by Europe towards coexistence and peace. What has been achieved is important and encouraging, but it does not give us the right to be self-satisfied. Tito stressed that it is necessary to work persistently on solving the greatest problems, without which real and lasting security is impossible. This warning holds true for today, at the moment when we are celebrating the 10th anniversary of this important event in the history of Europe.

MINIC VIEWS EXPECTATIONS, REALITIES OF CSCE

LD291105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0738 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Now, 10 years after the summit conference in Helsinki, its main aim that security in Europe be placed on more lasting and firm foundations than the balance of forces between the two military-political blocs is still very topical.

This was stated by Milos Minic, who took part as federal secretary for foreign affairs with President Tito and Edvard Kardelj in the CSCE from 31 July to 2 August 1975 in Helsinki. In an interview with TANJUG editor Branko Stosic, Milos Minic added that a look back is necessary to see what the peoples of Europe, the United States and Canada, as its participants, have realized from among the principles and goals they adopted then.

[Stosic] What was expected of the Helsinki conference and its Final Act?

[Minic] In the atomsphere of a process of strengthening detente, following the long period of the cold war, Milos Minic said, the Helsinki conference was the most important result of the trends in international relations toward the relaxation of tension, strengthening of security, and revival of cooperation between countries divided into two military-political blocs.

Our expectations and those of the peoples of Europe and the world were very great: that the conference would be the start or, more precisely, an exceptionally important stage in the process of building peace, security, and cooperation on long-lasting foundations, on the basis of the nine principles that the conference adopted concerning relations between the participating states. In a word, we expected that these countries, following the Helsinki conference, would behave in accordance with these principles in their mutual relations and on the world political scene.

[Stosic] What was the main standpoint, the framework of Yugoslavia's involvement?

[Minic] At that time we were fighting for the principle, and Comrade Tito particularly emphasized this in his speech, that the countries participating in the conference should not only respect the principles of the CSCE Final Act in their mutual relations but also in relations with all other countries. We took the view that the CSCE was an exceptionally great contribution to detente, but that detente could not merely be limited to Eruope, just as security could not be restricted to Europe, because security in Europe is part of security in the world. Our aim was that the process of detente should be spread to all regions of the world and all spheres of international relations, and that it should grow into universal detente.

[Stosic] What has been realized in that respect in the last decade?

[Minic] There is no doubt that the principles and spirit of the conference are present in relations between the European countries, but the realization of these principles is not nearly in accordance with the expectations of the peoples of Europe at the time of the Helsinki summit. Following the conference events took place in international relations that checked the process of detente and again opened up a process of increasing tension, particularly in relations between the two blocs and the two greatest powers, the USSR and the United States.

The increased tension, acceleration of the arms race, and the appearance of new crises -- in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan, the crisis caused by the events in Poland, and especially the crisis over deployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles and U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles -- seriously exacerbated the international situation and hampered application of the principles and goals concerning European security and cooperation. Because of this trend in international relations in Europe and the world, neither the CSCE conference in Belgrade nor in Madrid yielded the expected results, but they nevertheless irrefutably confirmed that both the peoples and governments of European countries are aware that the Helsinki conference, with its Final Act, laid a lasting and long-term foundation for their relations and that these results must not be allowed to be destroyed in the confrontation between the superpowers and blocs.

[Stosic] To what extent, in contemporary conditions, is the spirit of Helsinki present in international relations?

[Minic] It is of exceptional importance that the Madrid CSCE meeting decided that a separate conference be held on measures for building confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe. It remains to be seen what results this conference, under way in Stockholm, will produce, though it is already clear that there are great difficulties.

However, if we look at the trends in economic cooperation in Europe, both today and at the time of the summit conference in Helsinki, we can say with certainty that despite such negative trends in military and political relations between the two blocs and superpowers, economic cooperation is developing firmly in the spirit of the principles proclaimed by the CSCE Final Act.

If we look at cooperation in the areas of culture, information, and human rights there is no doubt that in the last 10 years broad contacts have come about. However, in connection with human rights, a very sharp confrontation is taking shape, within the framework of the increasing tension, and this problem is being ideologized, which is especially evident in the progaganda coming from the United States and Western countries.

[Stosic] How do you judge the SFRY's contribution to realization of the goals and principles of the Helsinki Final Act?

[Minic] In addition to the fact that Yugoslavia supported the idea of convening this conference from the very outset, when the idea first arose, our delegation also made a great contribution to the preparations, together with European nonaligned and neutral countries and certain bloc member-countries. Yugoslavia made insistent efforts to ensure that the conference did not turn into an agreement between the two blocs but was, rather, a conference of independent and sovereign states and adopted principles that would really be a lasting guarantee of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

In particular I would like to stress that it is perhaps mostly thanks to Yugoslavia's urging that the standpoint was adopted whereby the principles of strengthening security and cooperation has to be extended to the sphere of the Mediterranean, whereby there could be no security in Europe without security in the Mediterranean, including the non-European Mediterranean countries, being realized. Yugoslavia's contribution was also important in solving a series of other issues, including the stand on national minorities and emigrant workers in developed Western countries.

There is no doubt that Yugoslavia was among the few countries most involved in the preparation of the Helsinki conference. However, Yugoslavia also made a great contribution to the realization of its principles. Immediately after the conference the Osimo Accords were concluded, and they were the first specific contribution to implementation of the principles and goals of the Final Act; with them Yugoslavia and Italy manifested their devotion to the CSCE.

[Stosic] Now, as we mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act, how do you see the future development of international relations in Europe and the world?

[Minic] There are obviously signs of a renewal of the relaxation of international tension and of a readiness to talk about it and reach agreement on it, something that is borne out by the agreement between the USSR and the United States to hold a summit meeting in Geneva in November this year. In such a situation the principles and goals of the Helsinki Final Act undoubtedly gain in significance.

Also, there is no question that it is time for the countries that took part in the conference in Helsinki, and especially the countries in the two blocs, to manifest more political will and readiness to apply all its sections than they have done in the last decade.

On condition that this happens and that international relations in Europe develop in an atmosphere of continued detente, a strengthening of detente, peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world might be counted on.

The chances of this development taking place do exist, but we must also take into account the fact that international relations are seriously encumbered by confrontation and the rivalry of the superpowers and the blocs, and in particular their rivalry over military supremacy and spheres of influence and interest.

Only the involvement of all the CSCE countries, the nonaligned countries, and the members of the United Nations, Milos Minic said, in halting the further increase of tension, can lead to the strengthening of relaxation, to the existing international crises in both political and economic relations being overcome, and to the forces that are agents of confrontation, rivalry, and arms race being suppressed.

MARKOVIC VIEWS MULTIPLE CANDIDATES ISSUE

AU281749 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 85 p 6

["From a speech by Dragoslav Markovic at the session of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium on 11 July" -- TANJUG report]

[Excerpts] The discussion in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee showed that one of the general requests in the LC and in society is the request to democratize cadre policy. In many interpretations, this request for a democratization of cadre policy boils down exclusively to the request for several candidates on the election lists. I think that we must clear up this request and adopt clear positions on the ways, possibilities, and all the aspects of the application of this principle. I would stress that this is a profound question of principle, not only because of the bad experiences we had in this connection in 1967, which is discussed in the main report. These bad experiences in themselves need not be a reason for deciding against several candidates, but there are, as I have said, several other, rather important questions of principle. It must be objectively seen to what extent the principle of several candidates for every office suits the LC and our self-managing delegate system, and to what extent it is possible and justified to simply transfer experiences from the system of bourgeois parliamentary democracy and the multiparty system, or from the system of direct elections held, for instance, in socialist Hungary, in which parliamentary elections are held so that deputies are elected directly, and so forth.

I am posing the question of principle: To what extent can such a system of elections be carried out if we want to realize the principle of the delegate system and the delegate establishment of all the leading organs in the sociopolitical communities, social organizations, and so forth.

Take the way we now elect delegates to the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Serbia SR Assembly, according to the election system in force. All the communal assemblies get the list of candidates. No one knows anyone else, or perhaps one knows a few people -- usually one's own candidate.

Someone in Tutin, for instance, elects a candiate from Belgrade; someone in Tryoviste elects one in Kragujevac, and so forth. I ask: What would be democratized here if the list had 28 candidates instead of 25? Whom are we fooling?

Of course, in the elections to delegate assemblies and for workers councils, and so forth, everyone has the right to run if somebody proposes him or if he has the necessary support for his election. The question, however, is whether the LCY will struggle and stand up and support the candidacy, say, of all the proposed, or will it decide for one and strive for his election. In this respect, too, the experience of 1967 was bad.

The LC as an organization, it seems to me, cannot put up several candidates in elections. If we believe, for instance, that N.N. will faithfully advocate the party policy and that he is capable of advocating it, why should we propose another candidate? If we believe that N.N. is not the man, we shall support another. This should be expressed in the democratic procedure of nomination and election.

The question is: Should there be several candidates at all? Let there be! But I think that the LC should not come to the elections with several candidates who it will support and strive for their election.

It is indeed a very important question as to how to ensure democracy under the conditions of our delegate system. Should something be changed in the election system itself? For the time being, it seems, nothing is being undertaken to change anything there.

We must also see how we can avoid in the elections the real danger that people of the same political persuasion, who belong to the same party, to the same movement, and who struggle for the same LCY program, become opponents at the elections and oppose each other. This happened in 1967, and there were even demands and struggles for power, taking as an example even the prewar elections. We must therefore know what the objective reasons are that drive us to nominate several people for certain offices.

Under our conditions, in my opinion it is not the most important thing whether the lists always contain more candidates than are to be elected, but it is most significant and important - it is question No 1 -- that real democratic procedure is ensured in nominating candidates. It is probable that inclinations toward more candidates are influenced by shortcomings and abuses that had occurred precisely at this stage.

I believe in, however, and I advocate, the following approach: really complete democracy in the process of nomination, and -- in principle -- one candidate, especially by the LC.

The question of the election system and the question of democratization of cadre policy are in essence two sides of the same problem, and they must be considered more seriously.

VLAJKOVIC ADDRESSES ARMY ACADEMY GRADUATES

LD280921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0914 GMT 27 Jul 85

["Vlajkovic Addresses New Officers at Land Forces' Military Academy in Belgrade" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- Addressing the new generation of officers, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, congratulated them, on behalf of the Presidency and on his own behalf, on their promotion to the rank of officers.

This is a great and pleasant day in the life of each of you while the promotion of a new generation of young officers represents a significant moment in the development of our Armed Forces. You have successfully completed your training and have become, as it were, your own masters, mature and determined to demonstrate fully what you are capable of and to gain full recognition as personalities and creators, within a large collective such as our Army, Radovan Vlajkovic said. He continued: As highly educated and morally and politically stable officers, future trustworthy defenders of our revolutionary achievements and socialist development, and as teachers of future generations of the defenders of our freedom and independence, you are an asset to our Army and Armed Forces.

Your successful results reflect, above all, your own personal involvement and motivation as a student to prepare for your future duties in the units and institutions of our Armed Forces. Your officers, teachers, and other members of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and the modern and well-organized education system deserve our tribute and congratulations. Our Army and the wider social community have created the best conditions necessary for achieving the best results and you have confirmed this by the successful results of your training.

Today's ceremony is of particular importance, Vlajkovic said, since you have been promoted in the year in which we marked the 40th anniversary of the liberation and the life in peace and freedom in a dignified manner.

For several reasons we thought it necessary to remind ourselves and the world, this year in particular, of the conditions under which our liberation struggle and revolution started, of our magnificent accomplishment -- that is, our national and social liberation, our enormous contribution to the victory over the forces of fascism and darkness, and the enormous casualties with which we payed for our freedom.

It is right that we are proud of the fact that over the longest period of freedom and peace -- the longest in the history of any of our nations and nationalities -- we have experienced a social and material transformation on a large scale that before would have taken centuries to achieve.

It is therefore justified, and I would say necessary, from time to time to remind ourselves of our beginnings and accentuate, more frequently, the results we have achieved over the last 40 years on the basis of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, national equality, independence, and the nonaligned policy.

To this we must add the great successes in the development of the system of all-people's defense and the development of our Armed Forces, and of the YPA, in particular. The unity of our forces and their close links with the people whose interests they defend are among the factors of our community's stability and of our international position.

The military parade, technical meetings, and other activities with which we marked Victory Day, Vlajkovic said, demonstrated the strength of our defense, our freedom-loving spirit and patriotism, as well as the unity and readiness of our nations and nationalities to defend the achievements of Yugoslav socialist revolution and, led by the LC, to continue along Tito's path of building and developing our society. The fact that millions of our citizens and members of Armed Forces took part in these activities once again confirmed the existence of a firm bond between our people and its Army and reaffirmed the Army's high reputation among the people.

Our working people and citizens were given the opportunity to see, on the spot, that our Armed Forces, and the Army, in particular, are equipped with sophisticated technical equipment, most of which was manufactured with our own resources. They could also see that the part of the national income spent on defense is used by the Army in a rational, responsible, and conscientious manner.

In keeping with our principles we are doing everything possible to create appropriate conditions for the Army's and Armed Forces' living and work and for their further technical modernization, since we are fully aware that under present conditions an aggressor can be opposed only by a soldier equipped with modern weapons and uniform and motivated for struggle. Despite our economic difficulties we shall continue along this line since we know very well the price of freedom.

Unfortunately, not even today, 40 years after the most horrifying war in the history of mankind, can we assert that we are living in a peaceful and safe world. There are numerous negative factors whose existence and influence represent a constant threat to world peace. All the earlier developments and tendencies, which burden the international situation and threaten world peace, are continuing alongside the increasingly unfavorable economic position of developing countries.

Military-political blocs are continuing to compete for the spheres of influence and their existing doctrines have never been as opposed to each other as today. Alongside the strengthening of the military factor, which on the whole plays a very prominent role in international relations, other forms of security threats in some countries are being carried out and encouraged, including an internal enemy in threatened countries. By extending it to space the mad arms race has assumed a new, very dangerous dimension. None of the hotbeds of crisis in the world have been extinguished. In many of them the situation has become even more exacerbated, particularly in the Mediterranean and a wide area round it, and the Middle East and Central Amercia.

Taking an objective view, the negative elements of the military-political situation are of a long-term character and therefore, unfortunately, the prospects for overcoming them are poor.

For this reason it is now imperative to halt such tendencies in international relations and to secure peace for mankind.

Socialist Yugoslavia resolutely advocates peace based on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality as regards international relations, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. We are in favor of a mankind who will not live in fear and whose destiny and survival will not be tailored by others -- a world in which the peoples of every country will decide their own destiny and social system.

We need peace to direct our potentials toward the further development of socialism based on self-management, brotherhood, and unity. Though we are going through a phase of serious stagnation in the development of socialism as the main production relationship and a global social system, we are convinced that we will successfully surmount the present difficulties and open up horizons toward a happier and better future.

The foundations of our firm convictions and optimism lie in the working class and its resolve to build a better life on the basis of socialist self-management; in our nations and nationalities and their understanding that only a united and fraternal Yugoslavia is the prerequisite of their freedom and progress; in our own experience gained in a struggle led by Tito; in our overall social potentials, the force of our defense, and a stable international position.

The main prerequisite for our further progress is the LCY's ideopolitical and action unity and its determination and skill to be worthy of its historic role in this phase of our socioeconomic development and on this basis to mobilize all the subjective forces in the country.

In a few days you will go to garrisons and army collectives throughout Yugoslavia and be given first officers' duties. We expect you to carry out these and future, even greater duties of your vocation as officers in a responsible and conscientious manner and to contribute to the further development of the Armed Forces and the consolidation of our defense. Apart from their vocational training, when working with people, try to develop and strengthen their love and respect for all the positive things we created and for the greatest values of our revolution and socialist contruction.

Never forget that the best defender of his homeland is someone who -- his vocational qualification aside -- possesses a high level of morale and a patriotic consciousness. Spread brotherhood and unity in all the environments in which you will be living and working. As young people, I would advise you to spend as much time as possible with your generation, to expand your circle of friends, and to get to know the people, culture, and language of the environment in which you will live and work. Be true champions of the noblest idea and practice ever conceived in our Yugoslav expanse of the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 26 JULY

LD261242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Army Command Council, deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, ended his official and friendly visit to the SFRY and left Belgrade by air this morning.

At the airport in Surcin the visitor from Baghdad was seen off by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic. Also present were Zivojin Jazic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dzevad Mujezinovic, SFRY ambassador to Iraq; Dusan Zavasnik, head of the Political Administration for the Near and Middle East in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other personalities. Mamdoh Abdul Hamid, Iraqi ambassador to the SFRY, was also present.

During his 3-day stay in the SFRY Tariq 'Aziz had talks with his host Raif Dizdarevic, during which they carried out a broad exchange of views on bilateral cooperation and topical international problems and in particular on the current activities in the Nonaligned Movement before the ministerial conference in Luanda. The visitor from Baghdad was received by President of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic, President of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] Milka Planinc, and Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Tariq 'Aziz also met Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, and had talks with him.